BANK STOCKS.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE.

Skill Shown in Laying, Locating and Testing Submarine Cables.

THE FLY AS A DISEASE CARRIER.

Nearsightedness Gives a Soldier a Reputation for Bravery.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

(WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Readers of THE DISPATCH who desire information on subjects relating to industrial development and progress in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and the sciences can have their queries answered through this column.

There are now ten cables across the Atlantic, and their location and condition is about as well known by those who have to do with them as though they were exposed to view for the entire distance. It has been said of Captain Trott, the well-known cable fisherman, that he knows the mountains and valleys, lanes and avenues of the ocean as well as a cabman knows the streets of London. Crossing the Atlantic on one occasion with his repair steamer, and realizing that he was in the vicinity of the spot where a stretch of cable had been lost by another company's steamer some time previous, the captain set to work, picked up the cable within an hour or two, and delivered it to its owners on his arrival in port. There are now throughout the world over 116,000 miles of submarine cables, with nearly 125,000 miles of conductors. All cables are tested before leaving the factory. When put on shipboard, the ship's electrician is in constant communication with the shore through all the cable on the ship. The slightest fault is detected just as soon as it goes into the water. Paying out is immediately stopped and the cable repaired. You could not see a pinhole in the insulation, but it can be located by the fine testing instruments, some-times within a quarter of a mile in the entire stretch of 2,000 miles. Aside from electrical considerations, it is believed that armor, or iron-protected, wires are necessary for protec-tion from channg on the rocks and from the tion from chaing on the rocks and from the teeth of the parasite. Everything is said to have its parasite, and the cable at the bottom of the sea is no exception. Cables have been taken up from a depth of a mile and a half with the bemp covering badly eaten away, and at a depth of over half a mile strong currents of the ocean have rasped the armored wires on the rocky bottom. Experience has not yet determined the full lasting qualities of electric cables. Specimens have been taken up which show no signs of deterioration after having been in the water for more than 35 years. Water, and especially sait water, seems to be a preserver of insulating compounds.

Near-Sightedness.

Dr. L. Webster Fox states in a lecture before the Franklin Institute that a condition of defective vision, which the Americans should specially careful to guard against, but which they are almost criminal in neglecting, is myopia, or near-sightedness. Myopia is rapidly on the increase among school children. This the increase among school children. This means that, as generation follows generation, visual defects will also multiply. When Dr. Cohen, of Breslau, examined the eyes of 10,000 children, 1,000 were near-sighted. He found, what was more important, that the number increased as be ascended the schools from the primary to the higher classes. Bad light and tadly constructed desks were both agencies which caused the children to stoop over their work. Then, again, ten hours a day is much too long for a growing boy or girl to be harnessed to such close work. Parents and teachers have a great responsibility resting upon ers have a great responsibility resting upon them. They should see that children have proper glasses, and should

They should proper glasses, and should proper gl ns, as stooping forward oil vessels, and long continuance brings out changes which are hurtful to vision. Reading by moonlight, or defective artificial light, or in railway cars, is also a great source of evil. The pleasure a near-sighted person first experiences when using the proper glasses, is beyond description. An instance is on record of a general, who, during our late civil war, acquired a reputation for bravery on the field of battle far beyond what he descreed, as he expressed it years afterward when he had his near-sightedness corrected by glasses. He found that his bravery was due to defective vision, in fact through not being able to see danger. Myopia was the cause of his reputation, although many lives were lost; for no doubt, he frequently led his men into danger, where, had he had good vision, he would never have ventured.

Infinite Variety of Electrical Applications. Few persons realize the limitless scope of electricity, and the part it is coming to play even in our own age. Unused and disused water is everywhere coming under the yoke of the dynamo. Mountain streams in Switzerand, which have never before been used for my purpose except that of contributing to the pleasure of sight-seers, are now supplying power to mills five miles distant, and the manu-factures of that country are baving a great revival. In our own country an important utili-zation of power will shortly be carried into ration of power will shortly be carried into effect. The "Dalles of the St. Louis" are a series of cascades some miles in length, over which the whole volume of the river precipitates itself, a few miles west of Daluth, and the total fall is more than 500 feet. It is proposed, with a single dam at this point, to run all the street cars in Duluth, to furnism electric light for the city, and to supply a large amount of power for other uses. What cannot fail to open the eyes of the public to the marvelous possibilities of electricity is the proposal of the Electro-Automatic Transit Company, of Baltimore, to construct an electric railway that will run at a speed of three miles a minute, or 180 miles an hour. The morning papers may thus be delivered for the breakfast table, and the evening papers before supper time at distant points. Letters will be delivered almost with the promptitude of the telegraph, and the mails between New York and Omaha will be carried in a night. Although it is intended that at first this railroad shall carry only mail and light freight, it is the purpose of the managers of the company to ultimately adapt the system to passenger traffic, i. e., as soon as the success of the enterprise gives the public sufficient confidence in its feasibility.

The Fly as a Disease Carrier. It has long been known that the house fly and various other flies have been the cause of maignant pustule by carrying the contagion of nutrax from diseased animals or animal sub tances to man. During the past year Dr. Alessi has been experimenting with flies to determine their liability to spread the infec-tion of tuberculosis. The bacillus of this disease tion of tuberculosis. The bacillus of this disease was found in the intestines and the excrement of flies which had feasted on tuberculous sputa; and their dried fasces, in which, with the aid of the microscope, the bacilus was known to exist, was used for inoculating rabbits, and the animals became tuberculous. According to the "Annals d'Hygiene Publique," it has been found in the Nile country that the granular opthalmia of that region can be spread by means of house flies passing from the eyes of those who are affected with the disease to other persons.

Well Torpedoing. An effective mode for increasing the yield of rells is to "shoot" them with mitro-glycerine. This was done with excellent, results recently in Pennsylvania. The well operated upon was a six-inch one, with a depth of 315 feet. It was pored principally through solid rock. The result of the explosion was expected to open up a region 160 feet in diameter, thus tapping a large area for drawing from. A torpedo 6 inches in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches long was filled with rackarock, with a quarter-gallon can of nitro-glycerine at the bottom, and was lowered with a tarred rope, and deposited on the bottom of the well. A smaller torpedo, containing more rackarock, with a small copper fulminate of mercury cap and fuse leading to the surface was then sent down. In two minutes after the fuse was lighted the water in the well was thrown 100 feet into the air, and the work was done. sult of the explosion was expected to open up

New Insulating Material.

Considering the importance of the part the insulation now plays in various electrical applications, it is interesting to note that a new insulating material has appeared in Germany. It consists of paper, which has been thoroughly Use of Ice Water.

The official organ of the New Hampshire Board of Health has an article on ice water, which is supposed to be so injurious to health, drunk slowly and in moderate quantities, con stitutes a healthful and invigorating drink. I is true that the inordinate use of los water, or its use under some special conditions and circumstances, is attended with great danger; so is the improper use of any other drink or food. There are some individuals, undoubtedly, who cannot drink ice water without injury, and who ought never to use it, but to a majority of persons it is refreshing and healthful; experience gives the reliable rule for each one to follow.

Curious Phonographic Phenomenan. In the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," In the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,"
O. W. Holmes shows that in "the person named
John," there were, for all practical purposes,
two distinct entities, "John as he thinks himself," and "John as we regard him," outside of
the third problematic individual, "John as he
actually is." A singular counterpart to this
idea occurs in the use of the phonograph. It
is found that lew persons, if any, know the
sound of their own voice. When several persons in succession have spoken into the machine, each may recognize in reproduction the
voice of a friend or acquaintance, but does not
identify his own, "hich often sounds to him
harsh, unnatural and "uncanny."

Cattle-Food From Starch Refuse. Among the latest American patents is on for a process of obtaining dry feed for animal for a process of obtaining dry feed for animals from the refuse of starch and glucose. The coarse refuse is first subjected to pressure to free it from water, and to it is added the fine refuse, containing the glutinous nitrogenous parts of the grain. This combination is subjected to pressure to express the greater part of the moisture, and finally placed under the influence of heat, for the purpose of evaporating the remaining moisture.

Miracolous Berry. At a recent meeting of the Linnean Society in England a most extraordinary fruit was ex-hibited, the so-called "miraculous berry" of West Africa, belonging to the Sapotaceae.
Covered externally with a soft, sweet pulp, it imparts to the palate a sensation which renders it possible to partake of sour substances, and even of tartaric acid, lime juice and viacgar, and to give them a flavor of absolute sweetness.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Supreme Secretary of the Order of Touti Says the Order is All Right and the Fidelity Companies Will Have to Pay. John Robman, Jr. S. R., has received the following letter:

My Dear Sir and Rrother: Referring to the clipping you have sent me, I reply. The clipping says that the defalcation was known in February, 1889, to the supreme was known in February, 1838, to the supreme officers, and that the Supreme Treasurer was carried on until June, and the supreme officers were aware of it. Now as a perfect and complete refutation of this I hand you the report submitted by the supreme financiers in February, showing by the books of the Supreme Treasurer that he had received \$75,000, mostly average of relief fund money. Treasurer that he had received \$75,000 mostly excess of relief fund money. A resolution at once prevailed, authorizing the same to be put in United States Government bonds by the Supreme trustees, leaving as much as \$25,000 in the Supreme Treasurer's hands with which to meet sick claims as they come in. Now this resolution was complied with. Notice the report and you will observe the \$75,000 in the Supreme Treasurer's hands at that time, included moneys received to and including assessment No. 41. There was no defalcation in February, because all the money was turned over to the Supreme Trustees in compliance with the resolution. On the 25th of June, 1889, at a meeting of the Supreme Executive Committee, the Supreme Financiers reported \$50,000 in the hands of the Supreme Treasurer, from assessments Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 46. He was asked if he could turn that over. He said he could not. He was immediately removed, and M. Burkhardt put in his place as Supreme Treasurer, and on the morning of the 27th of June, 1889, the companies that bounded him were notified. Now this is a very plain case. The Supreme Treasurer used \$89,000 of money belonging to the Order of Tonti. He was at once arrested on a warrant sworn out by the Supreme President. The companies (there are three of them) are on his bond for \$50,000, and they will be compelled to pay the money, if they refuse, which they have not yet done. By the terms of the bond we cannot bring any action in litigation until 90 days from the date they are notified of the deficit. The supreme officers know nothing of any stock of any kind purchased by the Supreme Treasurer as he could not, according to the law of the order, place money anywhere on only deposit, subject to his check at sight. (See constitution.) Only the Supreme Trustees can make investments and these investments are made under conditions set forth in the laws of the Order of Tonti. We have all our reserve invested by the Supreme Trustees, every dime of which is as se-

the Supreme Trustees can make investments and these investments are made under conditions set forth in the laws of the Order of Tonti. We have all our reserve invested by the Supreme Trustees, every dime of which is as secure as it is possible to make it in every case. I believe that both interest and principal are guaranteed by title insurance companies.

The clipping also says the books are in bad shape. I do not hesitate to say that no set of books in any bank or commercial house or institution of any kind are in nicer condition, or more readily or easily understood, than the books of the Order of Tonti. So simple and plain that a child can read them, and for five years in every audit ever made there has never been one cent of descrepancy in any one of them. As an evidence of this, the Supreme Financiers commenced work at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and fluished at 5 p. M. of the same day, and came to the Supreme Executive Committee meeting on that evening, the 25th, with a report that showed to the cent how much money was in the Supreme Treasurer's hands. I need make no reference to the other newspaper talk. The balance of the article is as erroneous as those parts I have referred to. These reports are not only false, but malicious in the extreme.

You ask what effect it really has on the finances of the order. I answer no perceptible effect at all. The Order of Tonti has plenty of money, and a great deal more at this time than it has any immediate use for. The Supreme Trustees are greatly pushed to find security for the investment of the reserve. That is, such as come within the provisions of our law for investing. The amount taken is about one assessment, and if you were to admit the worst coloring that the worst enemy could put upon it, it would mean a loss of \$250 to each member of the order.

When you have been engaged in this work as long as I have, and have fought as many battles with corporations and the papers that help them, you will learn to be affrighted at nothing you see in the colum

—Captain William Gilg, of Chartiers street, Allegheny, President of Good Will Lodge No. 204, Order of Tonti, is spending his summer va-cation on Lake Erie.

O. U. A. M.

—At a regular meeting of Birmingbam Council No. 250, O. U. A. M., held in Weber's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, the following officers were installed by D. D. S. C. John Tompkin, assisted by R. M. Johnston: Councilor, Charles Shearing; V. C., William H. White: R. S., Isaac Bennitt; A. R. S., Henry Smith; F. S., Henry Fritz; Treasurer, James P. Johnston: Ind., John D. Mourry; Examiner, Joe N. Houck; L. P., Michael Smith; O. P., William C. Amon; Trustee, James Coats.

—July & at a regular William C. Amon; Trustee, James Coata.

—July 8, at a regular meeting of Capital Council No. 364, it being the forty-mith anniversary of the order, the following officers were installed by D. D. S. C. John Tompkin, assisted by State Deputy James P. Johnston; Councillor, Thomas McGee: V. C., George Knowels; R. S., William Wise; A. R. S., James Lyden; F. S., Harry Frugh; Treasurer, James Lyden; F. S., Harry Frugh; Treasurer, James Lyden; F. S., George W. Snyder; Exam, Philip Heck; I., P., George W. Snyder; Exam, Philip Heck; I., P., George W. Snyder; Exam, Philip Heck; J. P., George W. Snyder; Exam, Philip Heck; J. P., George W. Snyder; Exam, Philip Heck; J. P., George W. Snyder; Exam, John Thomas McGhee, James Scharren, John Tompkin.

C. M. B. A.

—Last Monday evening Branch 64 was instituted at Braddock by Deputies Skelly and Sullivan. The following officers were installed:
President, John A. Carr; First Vice President,
James Nugent; Second Vice President, Patrick
Shea; Recording Secretary, Edward D. Nugent; Assistant Recording Secretary, Charles
McGarvey; Financial Secretary, William J.
Walls: Treasurer, M. J. Dougherty; Marshal,
John A. Logan; Guard, Peter Hammil; Trustees, John A. Carr, Edward Nugent, Charles
McGarvey, Rodger Doherty, Joseph A. Lydon.

Kuights of Pythins. -P. C. C. Adam Fackinger, assisted by P. C. C. Jacob Balzer, installed the following officers of Mozart Lodge No. 189, K. of P., at their last meeting: C. C., Henry Matthies: V. C., Leopold Hoechstetter; Pr., John Fink; Ma. A., Louis Bommer; I. G., A. Tschudie; K. R. and S., Oswald Heckman; Treasurer, Charles Angeloch; Representative to Grand Lodge, Oswald Heckman.

The new council of the U. O. A. M. of the East End, was instituted at Wolf's Hall, Penn avenue, by J. P. Johnson, D. D. G. C. of Allegheny county, with a membership of 40. A banquet was served to the visitors at the armory of Company F after the installation, J. W. Stewart, Treasurer of the council, being the caterer.

—J. H. Hendersop,member of Luckey School Board, Thirty-fifth ward, will represent Grand-view Conneil No. 229 Jr. O. U. A. M., at Har-risburg at the session of State Council,

ure. The covering is said to be durable and eminently efficient as a non-conductor. Effects of Torrid Temperature Felt in Many Lines of Trade.

POINTERS OUT FIFTH AVENUE.

A Large Number of Fine Residences on the String for Both Cities.

Hot weather may be a blessing, but it should be taken in small doses and in the shade. It was too much for the hustlers last week, and the result was an apathetic feeling in business circles and a comparatively small volume of transactions, although con-siderably larger than for the corresponding time in 1888. Stocks and petroleum were featureless, and closed at declines from the opening. The total sales of stock reported were 3,793 shares, of which Electric contributed 2,000.

The number of mortgages recorded wa 164, representing 389,889. This is a slight decrease in number from the previous week, but a gain in amount. Real estate main tained its customary activity. The number of transfers recorded was 206, involving \$727,902. Jobbers reported a large trade in seasonable goods. The close was characterized by a cheer-ful and hopeful feeling all round.

The future of real estate in Pittsburg is a most interesting subject to all who give thought to it. A great deal of money has been made by the immense advance in values in the last ten years. The movement has been stead-ily upward since 1879, when the iron trade revived. That great advances will also take place in the future no one doubts, but where to look for them is the important question, as to which any ten persons would be liable to give as many different opinions. One of the sections from which great things were expected was Fifth avenue extension, be-

were expected was Fifth avenue extension, between the Court House and Soho. When talk tavored the cutting down of the "hump" prospects looked bright for speculation out there. After the "hump" project 'fell through there was a period of duliness. Now, however, activity is again apparent in that quarter—not in sales, but in improvements. A better class of stores is being established along the avenue. They look also as if they have come prepared to do business. In the ten to twenty thousand people the cable line carries daily they will doubtless find abundant custom later on. Property on Fifth avenue extension ranges from about \$150 per foot near the Court House to about \$150 per foot beyond the market house.

Both Pittsburg and Allegheny will soon b in position to boast of a number of new and fine residences. On this side Mr. H. G. Brown will erect this season two handsome residences from plans prepared by Messrs. Longfellow Alden & Harlow, 43 Sixth avenue. The in terior of the Pittsburg Club House will also be remodeled by the same firm. Thomas Brown will erect a three-story brick dwelling to cost about \$5.500. A brick two-story dwelling will about \$5.500. A brick two-story dwelling will be erected by Mra. Shannon to cost \$3,000. William Hiller is the builder. T. C. Lazear will erect a three-story brick store and dwelling at a cost of \$5,000. A three-story frame dwelling will be erected by C. L. Magee to cost \$15,000. C. A. Balph is the builder.

In Allegheny Mr. Joseph Albree will erect a residence from plans prepared by T. D. Evans. Major A. T. Pentecost will erect a residence from plans prepared by James P. Balley. The

Major A. T. Pentecost will erect a residence from plans prepared by James P. Bailey. The same architect has finished the plans for a new R. P. church on Hiland avenue, to cost about \$20,000. Architects Alston & Eckert have made plans for a tenement house of pressed brick. It is to have electric bells, wood mantels and tilng. Cost, \$45,000.

A New York stock authority says: Until railway matters become more settled in the West, we think the safest course will be to sell on the

Building operations were on a larger scale last week than for some time. Fifty-six per-mits were taken out, the cost being estimated at \$160,410. The largest was by the Marine National Bank for a brick and stone five-story structure at No. 300 Smithfield street, to cost \$46,000. The builders are A. & S. Wilson. The next largest was taken out by George K. Ste-venson for a two-story brick on Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward. It will cost \$16,000. The Wilsons have the contract.
C. D. Schimelfelder took out a permit for a

three-story brick residence on Magee street, near Forbes. It will cost him \$6,000. The con-tract has been awarded to J. M. Ruskauff. Jay Gould's engagements for the day are scrawled on a blackboard in his private office. Russell Sage scribbles his daily programme in hieroglyphics on his cuff. John Jacob Astor keeps tally of his time on the margins of an almanac's pages. A Pittsburg broker uses his collar for the same purpose.

Mr. John McKee has shaken the dust of the Air. John McKee has snaken the dust of the Stock Exchange from his feet for the time be-ing. He left yesterday evening for New York, where he will give stocks a whirl as the repre-sentative of a syndicate of local capitalists who

are speculatively inclined.

Mr. McKee is a bright, active man, thoroughly conversant with all plans of speculation, and will no doubt be even more successful in the broader field of activity which he has chosen than he has been here. He is all

The attention of investors in real estate being turned to the country down the Fort Wayne Railroad, and especially to Emsworth, where Dr. Riggs has just purchased several acres of ground, upon which he intends to erect a fine residence this summer. Several

erect a fine residence this summer. Several other gentlemen were prospecting around the same place last week with a view to making investments. A large number of new houses will be erected there this season.

In addition to existing railroad facilities, which are first class, it is now settled that one if not two electric roads will be built within a year. The contract for the bridge across Woods Run for the use of one of these roads was let last week. The immediate effect of this will be to open up new territory from Allegheny City to Emsworth. One or both of the roads will ultimately be extended to Sewickley.

The Singer property at Wilkinsburg is again.

The Singer property at Wilkinsburg is again on the market, and can be bought for \$100,000. The tract contains over 30 acres, upon which is a residence that cost \$65,000. This is a drawback, as investors do not like to put somuch money in a building. The other improvements are on an equally expensive acale. are on an equally expensive scale.

The property has been on the market off and on for 20 years, and the best offer for it was \$70,000 about a year ago.

The first street railway was operated in 1832 from New York to Harlem. It did not appear in Boston until 1855. The first "horse car" line was opened on the Baltimore and Ohio line prior to the introduction of the steam engine, but was not designated as a street railway. From a comparatively recent beginning a vast enterprise has sprung up; to-day there are 20,-United States, requiring the services of 180,000 horses. But their day is about over. More rapid transit is demanded. Horses must go. They are going so fast in Pittsburg that in a few years none will be left.

Stocks Dull, but Prices Well Sustalued

Brokers Continue Hopefal. There was only one transaction at the stock call yesterday, that of 100 shares of La Noria at 1%—a decline. Electric was offered at 50, with 48 bid. Holders of it are not anxious to with 48 bid. Holders of it are not anxious to soll at present quotationa. Philadelphia Gas could have been bought at 38%. The best bid was 36%. Pittsburg and Western common was offered at 13%, with 12% bid: for the preferred 20% was the best figure that could have been obtained. There is said to be a quiet buying movement in this stock; on the strength of better management and increased carnings, which will cause some surprise later on.

The Tractions were weak, Central being offered at 31%; for Citizens' 68% was bid. Pittsburg was neglected. Nobody wanted Pleasant Valley or Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester. Cheap lots of any of these, however,

no change in conditions, and no news to affect values, which, with two or three exceptions, were well sustained throughout the week. Brokers say all the favorites are in good shape for a revival, which they predict will take place before long. Bids and offers were:

RAPID TRANSIT DOWN THE VALLEY Masonie Bank.
Monongahela.
Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.
Pittsburg National Bank Commerce.
Second National Bank
Safe Deposit Company
Union National Bank.
First National Bank. Allegheny.
German National, Allegheny.
Beal Estate Loan and Trust to.
Workingman's Savings, Allegheny. INSURANCE STOCKS.

GAS STOCKS. Allegbeny Gas Co. (Illum.)..... Consolidated Gas Co. (Illum.).... 'Ittaburg Gas Co. (Illum.)..... Couthside Gas Co. (Illum.)..... NATURAL GAS STOCKS. OIL COMPANY STOCKS. PASSENGER BAILWAY STOCKS.

ttsburg: Youngstown & Ashtabula its., McK. & Yough. R. H. Co. tts., Cin. & St. Louis its. & Western R. R. Co. its. & Western R. R. Co. pref. MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Monongahola Bridge.
Pittsburg & Birmingham....
La Noria Mining Co.
Silverton Mining Co.
Yankee Giri Mining Co.
Westinghouse Electric.
Tulon Switch and Signal Co.
Vestinghouse Air Brake Co. Westinghouse Alf Brake Co. 1892 Total sales of stocks at New York yesterday were 89,529 shares, including: Atchison, 8,665; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1,410; Eric, 1,100; Lake Shore, 4,2001_culville and Nasbville, 8,300; Missouri Pacific, 2,689; Northwestern, 2,025; Reading, 5,300; Richmond and West Point, 2,010; St. Paul, 10,695; Union Pacific, 8,400; Western Union, 1,765.

BAILROAD STOCKS.

VERY COMFORTABLE.

Sothing Exciting at the Banks, but Everything Hangs High. Notwithstanding the hot weather and con-sequent indisposition of the average citizen to do any unnecessary hustling, the week in bank-ing circles was far from discouraging, the ex-changes showing a gain of about \$1,500,000 over the same time last year.

the same time last year.

Business yesterday was a fair average in all lines. Checking was good, depositing moderate and discounting middling. There was no change in rates or other conditions, Currency was sufficient for all requirements. The amount of idle money held by the banks is not considered too large for the possibilities of the fall trade. The situation is encouraging, and there is about as much doing as people care for until Old Sol cools off a trifle.

Manager Chaplin, as is his wont, made an excellent report of the business of the Clearing House for the day, week and year. His figures are instructive, and should be carefully studied. They are appended:

Exchanges for the week.
Balances for the week.
Exchanges, daily average.
Exchanges week of 1888.
Halances week of 1888.
Exchanges last week.
Balances last week.

easy with no loans, closed offered at 2% pecent. Prime mercantile paper, 4%,66%, Sterlin exchange dull, but steady at 488 for 60-day hill and 487% for demand.

The New York bank statement, issued yesteday, shows the following changes: Reserve, ir crease, \$1,612,075; loans, decrease, \$2,515,30 specie, increase, \$1,965,000; legal tenders, increase, \$56,000; deposits, decrease, \$1.418,300; ci culation, decrease, \$19,900. The banks now hol \$6,630,100 in excess of the 25 per centrule.

Government and State bonds are dull steady. New York — Clearings, to-day, \$126,945,830; balances, \$6,409,906. For the week—Clearings, \$702,035,026; balances \$33,745,020. Boston — Clearings, to-day, \$15,592,082; balances, \$2,765,281. For the week—Clearings, \$102,-116,307; balances, \$13,355,394. For the corresponding week last year—Clearings, \$82,529,608; balances, \$9,322,945.

BALTIMORE--Clearings, \$1,884,896; balance \$281,504. PHILADELPHIA—Clearings, to day, \$12,899, 208; balances, \$2,076,225. For the week—Clearings, \$73,064,800; balances, \$11,127,128. LONDON—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £86,000. Bar silver, 423-4d per ounce.

PARIS-Three per cent rentes 83f 20c fo CHICAGO—Money firm and unchanged. Ban clearings, \$9,874,000. St. Louis-Clearings, \$2,756,228; balance

TWELVE REASONS

For Holding on to the New Rules-A Feat

ureless Market. rut as ever. It was not so firm as the day be fore, and it tailed to develope a single new feature. The first few minutes after the opening was the only time when any animation was shown. A 2000 barrel bundle was bought at the opening figure, \$1\frac{1}{2}\hatchef{L}_0\$ but the purchaser almost immediately weakened and sold it at the same price. He was afraid to ht. \(^1\) it.

The rest of the day was devoted mainly to killing time. The closing was very tame. Friday's clearings were 22,000 barrels. Yesterday's were still less. Fluctuations and other features will be found below.

An oil broker, who still has faith in the success of the new rules, gives the following reasons for holding on to them:

First-Because the possibility of a corner is only one-thirtieth as great as under the old rules.

Second-Because it benefits the trade at large and not a few individuals.

Third-Because they multiply the character of the petroleum to be bought or sold in the exchanges.

Fulth-Because they make the exchanges more acceptable to the producer, independent, refiners, investor and speculator.

Bixth-Because they enable brokers and dealers to buy and sell cash oil cach business day.

Seventh-Because they enable brokers and dealers to buy and sell cash oil cach business day.

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Seventh-Because they enable brokers and dealers to buy and sell cash oil cach business day.

Seventh-Because they enable brokers and benefit of all.

Eighth-Because they be understood and practiced they will stimulate trading to the benefit of all.

Eighth-Because they make it clear that upon the floor of the Petroleum Exchanges.

Eleventh-Because they make it clear that upon the floor of the Petroleum Exchanges.

Eleventh-Because they make it clear that on the Petroleum Exchanges.

Tenth-Because they make it clear that on the Petroleum Exchanges.

Tenth-Because they make it clear that on the Petroleum Exchanges.

Tenth-Because they make it clear that on the Petroleum Exchanges. fore, and it talled to develope a single new feature. The first few minutes after the open

Features of the Market.

Corrected daily by John M. Cariey & Co., 45 Sixth street, members of the Pittsburg Petro-leum Exchange.

Other Oil Markets. there was no interest shown in the trading, and fluctuations were very narrow. The market closed dull at 91½c. Stock Exchange—Opening, 91½c: highest, 91½c; lowest, 91½c, closing at 91½c. Consolidated Exchange—Opening, 91½c; nighest, 91½c; lowest, 91½c; closing at 91½c. Total sales, 104,000 barrels.

HALF A HUNDRED HOMES. Good Week for Pittsburg Builders-The

List Rapidly Growing.

Fifty-six permits for new buildings were taken out last week. The cost is estimated at \$160,410. A few are large and costly, but the majority are small to medium. The following is the list: George Gowey, one frame one-story, 12x12 feet, on Carnegie street, Eighteenth ward. Wm. M. Bell, one frame two-story, 25x40 feet,

on Baum street, Twentieth ward.

J. Henry Croutzer, one frame two-story, 18x16
feet, on Lytle avenue, Twenty-third ward.

W. N. Boehmer & Bro., two frame two-story,
34x46 feet, on Wysser street, Thirty-second
ward.

W. N. Boehmer & Bro., two frame two-story,
34x46 feet, on Wysser street, Thirty-second
ward.

Milton King, one brick two-story and mansard, 35x37 feet, on Stanwick street, Thirtysecond ward.

save, soxial lees, one frame two-story, 18x20 feet, on Wilbert street, Thirty-second ward.

Wm. Rowland, one frame two-story addition, 23x12 feet, on No. 76 Wyoming street, Thirty-23x12 feet, on No. 76 Wyoming street, Thirty-second ward.

Wm. Kalb, one frame two-story, 16x32 feet, on Belonda street, between Mason and Wilbert streets, Thirty-second ward.

Henry Gerding, two frame two-story, 36x46 feet, on Southern avenue, Thirty-second ward.

I hilly Baumann, one frame two-story, 18x32 feet, on Grace street, Thirty-second ward.

Mrs. H. Vogel, one frame two-story, 16x32 feet, on Matchey street, Thirty-second ward.

Eller, Bruitweiser & Co., one frame one-story, 32x40 feet, on Wharton street, Twenty-third ward.

32x40 feet, on Wharton street, Twenty-third ward,
John Zinsmeister, two brick three-story, 40x89 feet, on corner of Penn avenue and Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward.
John Zinsmeister, one brick two-story, 19x26 feet, rear or corner of Penn avenue and Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward.
Hubhard & Co., one frame one-story, 562120 feet, on Forty-eighth street, near Alliegheny Valley Railroad, Seventeenth ward.
Philip Murphy, one frame one-story addition, 12x12 feet, on Boquer street, Fourteenth ward. tion, 12x12 feet, on Boquet street, Fourteenth ward.

Jos. Tetoral, one frame one-story, 12x24 feet, on Boquet street, Fourteenth ward.

Armstrong, Bro. & Co., one iron-clad three-story, 65x129 feet, on Twenty-fourth street, Twelfth ward.

Armstrong, Bro. & Co., one brick and iron-clad two-story, 30x107 feet, on Twenty-fourth street, Twelfth ward.

Peter McGee, one brick one-story addition, 25x28 feet, on Webster avenue, Third ward.

Henry Steim, one frame one-story, 8x24 feet, on Steuben street, Thirty-sixth ward.

Henry Wolfram, one frame two-story, 18x34 feet, on Albert street, near Boggs avenue, Thifty-second ward.

William Kossler, one frame two-story, 12x 16 feet, on 35 Fifteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward.

William Kossler, one frame two-story, 12x 16 feet, on 93 Fifteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward.

D. R. Heitt, three brick two-story and mansard, 40x34 feet, on Tannehill street, near Center avenue.

John Zalinski, one frame two-story, 11x11 feet, on Stobo street, near Fifth avenue, Four-feenth ward.

Daniel Rearers, two brick two-story, 32x 32 feet, on Hatfield street, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh ward.

William H. Hanlon, three brick two-story and mansard, 40x44 feet, on Plummer street, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, Seventeenth ward.

Tom Wilkes, one frame two-story, 17x32 feet, on Holmes, near Fifty-second street, Eighteenth ward.

John Weisman, one frame one-story, additional, 18x14 feet, on corner Pearl street and Liberty avenue, Twentieth ward.

S. Voettes, one frame two-story, 27x52 feet, on Lincoln avenue, Twenty-first ward.

A. Martin, one frame two-story, 27x52 feet, on Lincoln avenue, Twenty-first ward.

John Henriger, one frame two-story, 24x37 feet, on corner of Thompson and Shetland streets, Twenty-first ward.

Frank Wisniewski, two brick two-story and mansard, 21x54 feet, on Pine alley, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Twenty-ninth ward.

Frank Klaus, one frame two-story, 18x34 feet, on Industry street, Thirty-first ward.

J. Shaffer, four brick two-story, 17x47 feet, on corner Wylle avenue and Trentstreet, Eleventh ward.

J. Wadstrom, one brick two-story, 20x32 Eogland and a rumor through private sources that late cables noted in a stronger tone than the public ones. Liverpool was quoted firm and slightly higher, but public London cables

J. Shaffer, four brick two-story, 17x47 feet, on corner Wylicavenue and Trent street, Eleventh ward.
C. J. Wadstrom, one brick two-story, 20x32 feet, on Lowrey avenue, Sixteenth ward.
D. C. Phillips, three brick three-story, 46x53 feet, on Lowrey avenue, Sixteenth ward.
D. C. Phillips, three brick three-story, 46x53 feet, on Sidney street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-fifth ward.
Andrew Bock, one frame one-story addition, 4x10.6 feet, on No. 119 Twenty-fifth street, Twenty-fifth ward.
Louis Barckoff, one frame two-story stable, 20x30 feet, on rear of 241 Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward.
Jacob Piot, one frame two-story, 17x34 feet, on Edmon street, Twentieth ward.
William McCune, one frame one-story, 12x24 feet, on Harvard street, Nineteenth ward.
W. H. Leonhard, two brick two-story, 50x30 feet, on Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward.
Phillip Self, one brick two-story addition, 10x 16 feet, on corner Thirty-eighth street and Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward.
Frank Mickel, one frame two-story, 17x46 feet, on Mifflin street, Sixteenth ward.
A. Rigby, one frame two-story, 24x20 feet, on Craig street, Thirteenth ward.
Rees, Lindsay & Co., one brick two-story, 17x46 feet, on Liberty street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, Twelfth ward.
Rees, Lindsay & Co., one brick one-story, 17x46 feet, on Liberty street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, Twelfth ward.
Mrs. Anna Steneick, four brick two-story and mansard, 4x15 feet, on Sweeny's alley, Eleventh ward.
Mrs. Anna Steneick, four brick two-story and mansard, 4x15 feet, on Sweeny's alley, Eleventh ward.

Mard. Mr. Kuhn, one brick two-story and man-sard. 20x58 feet, on Center avenue, Eleventh sard. 20x33 feet, on Center avenue, Eleventh ward.
William Roddy, one brick two-story, 20x32 feet, on Erin street, Eleventh ward.
C. D. Schimelfeder, one brick three-story, 18 x81 feet, on Magee street, near Forbes avenue, Sixth ward.
Marine National Bank, one stone and brick five-story, 25x50 feet, No. 300 Emithfield street, Second ward.

READY REALTY.

Opening Up the Twenty-Third Ward-Residences Changing Bands.

dences Changing Hands.

The convenience of reaching the Twenty third ward by the new electric road, and the increased facilities on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are being taken advantage of by many who are well versed in real estate values. Property in this section of the city has not yet advanced much in price, for the reason that it could not be purchased from the large estates in which it was held. The Blair estate, one of the largest there, has just opened up several plans of lots and is selling the lots through its agents, Samuel W. Black & Co., 29 Fourth avenue, who sold three more fine, level lots, on the cornor of Elizabeth and Lytle streets, being 25x110 feet each, for the low price of \$1,400. Kelly & Rogers, No. 6315 Station street, sold for J. C. Knipp to J. W. Matthews, a seven-roomed frame house and lot, on Meadow street, for \$2,700. They also sold for J. C. Shupp, to Mrs. B. C. Doyle, a five-roomed frame house and lot, 23x100, on Mayflower street, for \$2,200 cash.

Black & Baird, No. 35 Fourth avenue, sold to

ash.

Black & Baird, No. 95 Fourth avenue, sold to Philip Wolf the property No. 1317 Penn avenue, near Thirteenth street, being a two-story brick building, storeroom and dwelling, on a lot 14x100 feet, for \$5,000. They also placed a mortgage of \$300 on a property in the East End for three years at 6 per cent, and another of \$700 for three years at 6 per cent on a small property in Homewood.

SCORED ADVANCES.

Small Flurry in Stocks-The Trusts Attacked, but Hold Their Own-Everything Closes at the Best Prices-Railroad Bonds Dutt.

NEW YORK, July 13.-The stock market to New York, July 13.—The stock market to-day showed a decidedly improved tone to that of yesterday, and before the session was over-every department had scored material ad-vances. At the opening the general list seemed to have recovered from the scare of yesterday, and while first prices were from ½ to ½ per-cent higher than last evening's closing figures, there was a very moderate business, with no pressure to sell. Some slight gains were secret cent higher than last evening's closing figures, there was a very moderate business, with no pressure to sell. Some slight gains were scored by a few shares over the opening figures in the first few minutes, but the general run of stocks yielded slightly from first prices, the fluctuations, however, being small and without significance.

The trusts, however, were again made the objects of attack by means of liberal shorts, but the excitement of yesterday was lacking and no large amounts changed hands after the first few minutes. Lead showed strength at first, but later was forced off to 22, against 25% and Sugar to 18 from 194. Then Lead was lifted rapidly and Sugar rose to 11%, Lead to 25% and Chicago Gas to 545, against 25% and Chicago Gas to 55. The general list, which had not seeming; there affected by the reakness in the trusts, also felt the stimulus.

and everything on the list rose, the gains extending to about 1 per cent, with the Grangers most prominent in the movement. London was a purchaser, and the prominent dealers on the floor aided the advance, while the trusts seemed to be supported by insiders. The market held the improved appearance until the close, which was quiet but strong at the best prices reached.

Railroad bonds were duit, the sales of all issues reaching only \$173,000 and the dealings.

-Dr. McGregor, the English agent in New Guinea, has ascended Mount Owen Stanley, the highest peak in the country. He secured specimens of new plants and birds.

-The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies have voted to recommend to the Chamber a measure empowering the Government to purchase Millet's picture, 'The Angelus." the changes in quotations were entirely insig-nificant except in a small number of cases. Sales of bonds for the week, \$5.894,000, against \$5,112,000 for last week.

Angelus."

—A passenger train leaving Carrolton, Ill., at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was wrecked a few miles east of Greenfield, and Miss Eva Davis, of Carlinville, was killed. Several other passengers were injured.

—The Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, O., has been formed into an English company with a capital of £900,000. The new company has issued shares, which have been offered to the public through the Trustees, Executors and Securities' Insurance Corporation. The issue is divided into £300,000 pounds first mortgage debentures, £300,000 S per cents and £300,000 ordinary. The following table shows the prices of active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. Corrected daily for THE DISPATCH by Whitney & Stephenson, members of New York Stock Exchange, 57 Fourth avenue:

30% 32% 46 184% 23% 79%

28% 84% 68%

Boston Stocks.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Wheat Strong at the Start, But Breaks

nearer home.

But the advance was only temporary, for

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Stock Yards. .

Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 nead: shipments, 1,900 head; market fair; Yorkers, \$4 80@4 90; Philadelphias, \$4 65@4 75; heavies, \$4 50@4 60; 5 cars of hogsshipped to New York to-day.

SHEEF—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market slow and a shade lower than yesterday's prices.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

BIT-KWEET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, July 13, 1889.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

debentures, £300,000 5 per cents and £300,000 ordenary.

—A masked highwayman attempted to rob the stage near Champion Mill, Cal., yesterday. The driver whipped his team to a run, and was followed by a shot from the robber's pistol, which imade a slight wound on one of the horses. The driver had \$500 which he was taking to Champion Mill to pay off the employes of the Sierra Lumber Company. Several passengers were on the stage, but all were unarmed. Officers are in pursuit.

—W. B. Walls, a well-known lawyer and politician of Indianapolis, was arrested on a grand jury indictment for embezzlement yesterday and held in bonds of \$1,000. The charge is that he made unauthorized collections for an estate for which he was attorney and kept the money. The amount charged to have been embezzled is \$1,200. Walls was formerly the law partner of W. A. Zernhamer, who was recently released from the penitentiary after serving a sentence for tally sheet forging.

—New York railroad officials, bankers and lawyers agreed that there was no likelihood of even an attempt being made to form a railway trust, as set forth in the McCook circular. The attorney for one of the largest railway companies having offices in the city said: "The injunction obtained against the Oregon Transcontinental Company preventing it from voting its controlling stock at the Oregon Navigation election a month ago, following the decision refusing to allow the East Tennessee Company to vote its Memphis and Charleston stock killed all hopes of a railroad trust ever being formed."

—The Birmingham, Ala, Courier, owned and edited by colored men, came out in a double-

formed."

—The Birmingham, Ala., Courier, owned and edited by colored men, came out in a double-leaded editorial yesterday denouncing President Harrison's treatment of the negroes of the South, It says: "Let the colored race give Benjamin Harrison a receipt in full for all claims they have on him, and in 1821 let the self-respecting negroes of the South show this man that they have rights which even a President of the United States must respect." The paper goes on to say that President Harrison has treated colored men with contempt, and that he seems to think he has discharged every obligation by appointing a few of them to small and unimportant offices.

—A letter from Panama July 4 says: The

small and unimportant offices.

—A letter from Panama July 4 says: The New Orleans and Colombia Steamship Company is attempting to effect a contract for the purpose of establishing a line between New Orleans and a number of the principal Colombian Atlantic ports. The company also asks for a subsidy of \$4.000 for each round trip. On the 20th of April the steamer Rapel, belonging to the Compana Sud-Americana de Vapores, lett Valparaiso, calling at Talfahuano for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. A telegram has been received from Castro, announcing the total loss of the vessel and eleven of her crew. According to the telegram the Bapel struck on the rocks at Hamblin or Socorro Island on the 25th at 8 p. M. and went down immediately.

—At Shelbyville, Ind., the State is plaintiff Closing quotations of Philadelphia stocks, fur-dshed by Whitney & Stephenson, brokers, No. 87 ourth avenue. Members New York Stock Ex-

28th at 8 P. M. and went down immediately.

—At Shelbyville, Ind., the State is plaintiff in a suit filed in court yesterday against, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, formerly the "Big Four," demanding a forfeiture from the company of \$20,000 for failure to observe a statute enacted by the last Legislature requiring all railroads in the State to put up at all stations where there is a telegraph office builletin boards noting the time of the arrival of all trains, the penalty in each instance being a forfeiture of \$25. Six weeks' failure on the part of the company to note the arrival of 21 trains daily makes the aggregate demanded. A big legal fight is imminent at the next term of court in September. A similar suit will probably be instituted against the Pennsylvania Company as lessees of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis.

—A horrible tragedy was enacted in Somer-

Wheat Strong at the Start, But Breaks
Under the Influence of Large Receipts—
Other Commodities Moving
Slowly, and Featurcless.
CHICAGO—There was fairly good trading in wheat to-day, but most of the business was transacted early in the session. At the start a feeling of firmness existed, but this gave place to a weak and panicky feeling. The gained of the tart a feeling of firmness existed, but this gave place to a weak and panicky feeling. The salight fluctuations, were advanced 162% influenced by some firm cables. Wet weather in refuenced by some firm cables. Wet weather in refuenced by some firm cables. Wet weather in refuenced a first was the children to walk. I couldn't eat. I didn't seem to have any relish for food at all. My sense of taste was almost gone. My hearing and sight were both affected. The ringing and buzzing sounds in my ears had been followed by a partial deafness in one of them, and my eyes were so dim and blurred I could hardly see to read.

"In the last year I could see that the trouble was extending faster and that I was getting worse more rapidly than ever. The slightest exertion would put me out of the woman. It is supposed that a recent quar-rel over their financial affairs was the chief cause of the tragedy. Rosenberg jumped from the window after accomplishing his bloody work, and was presumed for some time to have escaped, but his dead body was shortly after-ward found in Dane court, about 500 feet from the scene of the murders. There was no wound, and from froth at the mouth it is sup-posed that he either died in a fit or by poison.

quoted cargoes on passage as easier and ne-glected, and this created suspicion that the late cables might have been manufactured selling soon started in, which soon caused a steady shrinkage in prices and developed a de-cidedly weak feeling by the time the estimated receipts for Monday were made. It is esti-mated 10i cars of wheat would be received on Imported Brandenburg Freres. Medoc, St. Emilion, St. Estepha, St. Julien, Margeaux, Pontet Canet, St. Pierrie, Chateau Leoville, Chateau la Rosa, Chateau Mouton, Grand Vin Chateau Margeaux, Grand Vin Chateau Lafitte, by the case or bottle. G. W. SCHMIDT, 95 and 97 Fifth avenue, city,

Chautanous Excursion \$5 to Lake Chautauqua and return, on Tnesdays and Saturdays, via the P. & L. E. R. R. Trains leave at 8 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Pullman service.

\$5 00 to Kane and Return. Excursion tickets, good until September 30, are on sale at the Pittaburg and Western depot, Allegheny. Rate \$5 00. Train leaves at 8:20 A. M. city time, daily, except

Take Sarsaparilla Boses

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article it-self. It is Morit that Wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it, has given this medicine a popularity and sale greater than any other sar-saparilla or blood purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. 1 HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Give it a trial.

BROKERS-PINANCIAL. WHITNEY & STEPHENSON, Issue travelers' credits through Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York. Passports procured, ap28-1

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> JOHN M. OAKLEY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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A SOUTHERN LEAGUER

A Pittsburg Player Who Played in Southern Teams.

INTERVIEW WITH A BASS SINGER

Among baseball players and the enthusi-astic readers of baseball columns, Mr. Louis Kensinger's name is a familiar one. A successful amateur player in Pittsburg, his first professional engagements as pitcher were in the Southern League, where his "curve" was effective and his work more than satisfactory. Obliged to give up ball playing, he returned to his home in Pittsburg, and has since been living at 3912 Woolslayer, near the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Penn avenue. It was here that

the writer found him. "Yes," said Mr. Kensinger, in reply to a question. "It had been a number of years, I can't say just how long. It came on so steadily and gradually that I couldn't say steadily and gradually that I couldn't say when it began. My nostrils would clog up and I noticed I was more than usually liable to what seemed to be slight colds. I began to have headaches continually, and it seemed as if I had cold all the time. A dry, hacking cough set in, and my throat got into a raw, inflamed state. There would be a dropping back of matter from my head into my throat, and I was all the time hawking and raising and trying to clear it.

clear it.

"This condition of things lasted some time without getting much worse or much better, and it has only been within the last year or two that I realized that the trouble had extended until I was really in a serious condition. My nights became restless. I would wake up teeling as if I were choking. My throat would get filled up. My breathing was labored and difficult. There was something like a weight on my chest, pressing down.



Mr. Louis Kensinger, 3913 Woolslayer street, "Such nights as these would leave me en-tirely unfit for work the next day. And as tirely unfit for work the next day. And as if that were not enough, there would be sharp, shooting pains, stabbing like a knife, that would run through me, so severe that they would take my breath away. When I would get up in the morning I would feel weak and miserable. Usually there would be a dizzy spell when I would first get up, and I would stagger in trying to walk. I couldn't eat. I didn't seem to have any relish for food at all. My sense of taste was almost gone. My hearing and sight were both affected. The ringing and buzzing sounds in my ears had been followed by a partial deafness in one of them, and my eyes were so dim and blurred I could hardly see to read.

slightest exertion would put me out of breath. My heart would beat hard and fast. Then the palpitation would be followed by slow, irregular beating and faintness. I tried various remedies and physicians. In fact, did everything that I was advised to do, but I got no help. Some time ago I went to Drs. Copeland & Blair. Their charges were reasonable, such as I could afford, and I placed myself under their care. It was not very long before I could see that my trouble was leaving me. My head and heart became clear. I began to sleep soundly and well, to eat heartily and to relish what I did eat. I had no more trouble with my hearing or with my eyes. and to relish what I did eat. I had no more trouble with my hearing or with my eyes.

"No more cough and no more pains in the chest or about the heart. I was soon able to go to work regularly. I haven't lost a day since on account of my health. I feel strong and well now, and it is only what is due to the doctors that I should make this statement."

Mr. Kensinger lives at the address given, which is in that section of the city known as Lawrenceville. He is engaged at Nichols' Bridge Works, on Thirty-sixth street, below Buller street. The statement can easily be verified. Mr. Kensinger is also well known in connection with his singing, his bass volce forming one of the attractions of a quartet frequently heard in public. He states that his catarrhal trouble made it bad, and sometimes almost impossible for him to sing, but that during the treatment he found that the vocal trouble was passing away and that now his voice is clear even in the lower notes: that it does not seem to become tired and strained as before, and that he has had no more difficulty with it.

VERY PLAIN TALK. Showing the Outline of a Route Which is Of-

ten Followed. When a person with a delicate constitution has a tendency to catarrh or consumption-whether this tendency is inherited or esults from taking cold easily-it is noticeable that that person invariably loses flesh and loses strength, showing that the nutrition is interfered with.

In such a case the sufferer should at once

be placed under influences that will restore rate the constitution.

It is to be remembered in every case the presence of catarrh is an evidence of predisposition to consumption, and no matter how slight the attack may be, it should be

how slight the attack may be, it should be treated with the greatest care and the treatment should be continued until all traces of the catarrh have disappeared.

If the catarrh is allowed to reach the smallest tubes in the lungs—which condition is indicated by the spitting up of a yellow material—then immediate attention to the malady is demanded, or serious lung trouble will result.

Catarrh is, nine times out of ten, the cause that produces consumption, and hence no one can afford to neglect a case of catarrh, however slight. It is easily cured, if taken in time and treated regularly and correctly by a specialist. If left to itself it is rarely cured without a change of climate, but with each new cold it gets more and more troublesome, extending always a little deeper into the lungs until a cure becomes difficult and sometimes impossible.

"I should like to be treated," a lady remarked the other day, "but I would not like to have my name in the paper." Let it be stated that Drs. Copeland and Blair never publish a name or statement without the full and free consent of the patient, nor do they publish one hundredth part of the testimonials, letters and statements received by them from grateful patients. As observed, the statements given are entirely voluntary, and are given by the patients for publication. Drs. Copeland and Blair would never publish the most emphatic testimonial unless the patient giving it understood that it was to be printed and gave willing consent.

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